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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for whiteation wish to have rejected articles returned, they nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Secretary of War has done well to put an end to the pernicious talk which tion of which he is a part, as wabbling in ferred on the State now projected, policy concerning the future of the Philippines. Certain remarks of Mr. TAFT WASHINGTON has a State named after about what may happen years or generations hence have been misinterpreted as lutionary worthy, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, meaning that the question of withdrawal from the islands, or at least of preparing for withdrawal, is already under consideration.

The Secretary's experience of conditions in the Philippines and his unsurpassed knowledge of the needs and capabilities of the Filipinos have given great importance to every word he has uttered on the subject. A perversion of his meaning might doubtless serve to encourage the anti-imperialists of the Boston school, to unsettle the minds of the former adherents of AGUINALDO. and to discourage that investment of American capital in the islands which is essential to their development, progress really thinks and means, his letter of Thursday to Mr. JOHN N. BLAIR is clear and conclusive:

"The policy of the Administration is the indefinite retention of the Philippine Islands for the purpose of developing the prosperity and the selfgoverning capacity of the Filipino people. \* \* What shall be done in the future when the people have reached a condition where they can be safely trusted with their own government, is a question which will doubtiess have to be settled by another generation than the present."

Mr. TAFT thinks it likely that thirty or sixty or ninety years hence, when the Filipinos shall have attained to full capacity for self-government, their demand will not be for absolute independence but rather for a relation to the United States like that of Canada or Australia to England. That is a matter of speculation rather than of practical present importance. The main fact is in the words italicized above. The policy of the Administration is the indefinite retention of the Philippine Islands.

Capital and enterprise can go ahead and do their beneficent work.

#### Special Patrolmen.

Commissioner McADoo has been asked by the Intermunicipal Committee on Household Research to appoint as special policemen three of its "investigators." one of whom is a woman, their duty to be "to see that labor laws are observed."

Under section 308 of the Charter the Commissioner is empowered to "appoint and swear any number of special patrolorganizations employ such special patrolmen for the performance of duties that may require the exercise of police powers, but which are no part of the work of the regular department. These special patrolmen act as watchmen and the like, and they have all the powers of members of the police force.

Whether it is in accord with sound public policy to empower "investigators" employed by a private corporation such as the Household Research Committee to perform the duties of policemen is a serious question. The objects of the committee are "to investigate existing phases of household work and aid in securing improved conditions between employers and employees." To attain these objects no police interference should be necessary. The "investigators" are also "to see that labor laws are observed," but the enforcement of the statutes should be accomplished by regularly employed agents of the State and not by volunteers or special policemen acting under the orders of private organizations

The fact that in the past the State has foolishly delegated police powers to private corporations is no argument in favor of a repetition of these mistakes. On the contrary, the experience of the public with various societies to which police powers have been granted has been so unsatisfactory that there is a very general demand for their abolition and the performance by the State of

the duties they now discharge. The police should not be an engine for the regulation of the habits of the citizens or for their annoyance except when those habits lead to infractions of the law. Neither should police powers be conferred upon private organizations or their agents, no matter how excellent the work in which they are engaged appears to be. The Intermunicipal Household Research Committee can do as thorough work in its field as is necessary without having policemen for its agents, and the labor law can and should be enforced by the State.

### The New Southern State of Franklin.

at

nessee, southeastern Kentucky and will be advocated, we are told, by Representatives BrownLow of Tennessee, SLEMP of Virginia and EDWARDS of Kentucky, all of whom come from the regien to be included in the projected commonwealth. For obvious reasons such a bill may prove acceptable to the Republican majority in the next Con-

Federal Constitution, is indispensable.

The mountainous country which would constitute the new State has played a notable part in our political history. During the Revolution, when the northern part of it belonged to Virginia and the southern part to North Carolina, its inhabitants were Whigs to a man, whereas the population of tidewater Virginia and of the North Carolina lowlands contained many loyalists. It was the flank attack of the patriots from beyond the mountains that so seriously embarrassed CORNWALLIS'S northward march from South Carolina to Virginia. Defiant as they had been of British authority, the settlers of eastern Tennessee soon grew restless under the neglect of the officials composing the new State government of North Carolina, and proceeded to organize a commonwealth of their own, to which they gave the name of "Franklin." That is obviously has represented him, or the Administra- the appellation which ought to be conshould it be called into being. GEORGE him, but our other Colonial and Revo-

has none

The divergence of interests and sympathies which during the Revolution had marked off the men beyond the mountains from the denizens of the lowlands continued to separate them throughout the following eighty years. Racially, socially and economically the inhabitants of southwestern Virginia, eastern Kentucky and eastern Tennessee formed a homogeneous body of "poor whites," who had little except their color and their language in common with the slaveholding aristocracies by which they were surrounded. They had applauded their congener, ANDREW JACKSON, when he crushed Nullification and prosperity. As to what Mr. TAFT in South Carolina; and when the civil war broke out they found spokesmen in Brownlow and Johnson, and they evinced a readiness to fight for the Union. not so much because they loved the North as because they disliked the oligarchies that had controlled the South. From the outset of the Reconstruction period up to the present hour, the three communities have been the strongholds of the Republican party in the States to which they respectively belong. It was the votes of eastern Tennessee that came near to seating H. CLAY EVANS in the Governor's chair at Nashville. It has been mainly through the strength evinced at the ballot box by eastern Kentucky that a Republican has more than once and an improvement in the standard of become the State Executive at Frankfort. It was largely the support derived by him from southwestern Virginia that enabled Gen. MAHONE to control the Old Dominion for a considerable period.

A vivid recollection of the facts just mentioned may lead the Democratic majorities in the Legislatures of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee to assent to the dismemberment involved in the erection of the proposed new State. That State would contain between seven and eight hundred thousand inhabitants. and would therefore assure to the Republican party an addition of five electoral votes; a number, however, which would be likely to remain stationary for a long time, inasmuch as the population of the region in question increases slowly. On the other hand, the Democracy could rely with confidence on retaining thereafter the thirteen electoral votes of Kenmen to do special duty at any place" in | tucky, twelve of which it lost in 1862. the city. Many banks, business houses, and which were imperilled in 1900 and theatres, protective agencies and similar | 1904. The twelve electoral votes of and the twelve of Tennessee would also be thenceforward unshakably Democratic. On this ground it is conceivable that, as a matter of party policy, the Legislatures of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia might acquiesce in the creation of a new Republican State.

It would be one of the strangest surprises wrought by the whirligig of time if for the short lived State of Franklin should be reserved a resurrection.

## Welcome Visitors.

The Hon. CIPRIANO CASTRO of Caracas. Venezuela, according to his friends, contemplates an expedition, with 30,000 of his adherents, through Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Mexico, to the Gulf coast of the United States, with the city of New Orleans as its final halting place, in order "that the sons of WASHINGTON shall not be allowed to believe themselves more valiant and warlike than the sons of BOLIVAR." At present Senor Castro and his pamphleteers are vexed at the "sons of WASHINGTON," particularly at the Hon. HERBERT W. BOWEN, a temporary and official resident of Caracas, the representative there of the "traders. inept and cowardly in feats of heroism,' who compose the bulk of the aforementioned "sons."

Senor Castro's friends are convinced that the sons of BOLIVAR would be welcomed heartily in Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Mexico by the inhabitants of those countries, whose "Latin brothers" they are. Of the attitude which the sons of Washington will assume toward the visiting Venezuelans upon their arrival in New Orleans there seems to be some doubt in Caracas, however. Col. JUAN BAUTISTIA LAMEDO, one of Señor Castro's advisers, appears to be of opinion that the sons of WASHINGTON would not display that hospitality which should characterize the greeting extended by a host to his visitors. If they did not he would enforce them to, and "take his stand among the heroes of the

New World." Col. JUAN BAUTISTIA LAMEDO is already foremost among the heroes of the New World. No further act of his is It is an interesting report that the needed to establish his glory as a manfirst session of the Fifty-ninth Congress at-arms, a military strategist, a profound, will witness the introduction of a bill farseeing, enlightened master of tactics creating a new State out of eastern Ten- and statecraft. But he is the victim of a strange delusion; his judgment is at southwestern Virginia. The measure fault, and he is singularly misinformed as to the character of the reception which the sons of WASHINGTON would extend to his delegation of sightseers and pedestrians upon their arrival in the Crescent City.

Any sons of BOLIVAR who accompany Col. JUAN BAUTISTIA LAMEDO through Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and gress, and it is by no means impossible Mexico to the banks of the Mississippi that the three existing States concerned | will be treated by the "inept and cowardly may give the consent which, under the traders," the sons of Washington, as

third section of the fourth article of our | honored guests for whom the latchstring | THE POSTPONEMENT OF SANTO

will be always out. It is not too much to promise that the sons of BOLIVAR will be allowed to cross the Canal Zone without interference from the police if while crossing it they behave themselves as befits those who claim kinship with the great South American patriot.

The President's Salary. THE SUN accepts with proper humility the following reproach-if it is so intended-from its esteemed contemporary the Courier-Journal of Louisville:

" Notwithstanding THE SUN'S daily urgent ap peals. Congress adjourned without raising the President's salary to \$100,000 a year. We do not see what our New York contemporary is to do about it now."

We did our honest best. HERCULES himself could do no more.

What are we going to do about it? We are going to urge at all proper seasons the enactment of legislation which shall raise the salary of the President of the United States to a decent figure. It is true that Mr. ROOSEVELT will not profit by the increase when Congress makes it, but his successor will.

It is not the fate of all legislators who obtain chairmanships of investigating committees to sink into obscurity after they have played their parts, Mazer, Lexow and some other now forgotten lawmakers to the contrary not withstanding. It is not very long ago that the Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT was presiding over an investigation of New York city affairs conducted by a committee of the Legislature in the old Metropolitan Hotel. He did not disappear from public view as a result of his activity at that time. Perhaps the Hon. FREDERICK C. STEVENS, Republican farmer of Attica, Wyoming county, who will head the committee to investigate the gas and electric companies of New York city, recalls the circumstance.

While Harvard College is congratulating taelf on the Carter bequest of \$200,000 and the Milton bequest of \$1,000,000, and Brown University rejoloes in the Littlefield legacy of \$500,000, Canada puts in her appearance carrying a little bundle with \$4,000,000 in it. This merely represents the latest gift of Sir WILLIAM MACDONALD of Montreal, whose previous gifts to Canadian educational institutions run into long columns and large figures. Sir WILLIAM'S latest benefaction is intended to provide for the erection of a normal school building in the Province of Quebec and for the establishment of scholarships in connection with the school. The scheme is elaborate and comprehensive and follows the line of the donor's special interest in technical training rural school education.

Washington will soon be stirred to its centre by the arrival of Mr. JOSEPH L. BRISTOW with an accumulation of important facts regarding the Panama Railway. The following may be given as an example. is taken from news reports of a Bristow interview in Los Angeles:

"' The Panama Ratiway,' said Mr. BRISTOW to day. 'has a lifty mile right of way across the Isth mus from Colon to Panama, owns many locome tives, passenger cars, freight cars, service cars steamers, tugs and lighters, and has an authorized stock issue of \$7,000,000.

To many persons this important news will be as surprising as information that it is now possible to journey by rail from New York to Albany. Mr. Bristow has certainly

### earned his \$10,000 salary.

The Expulsion of Russia From Manchuria. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This morning's news helps considerably to clear the situation in Manchuria. It makes it plain in the first place that the province of Shengking or southern Manchuris, of which Mukden is the capital, has passed entirely out of Russian control and occupation; and in the next place that, to be able to make an effective resistance to a further Japanese advance northward, the Russians will have to occupy a line that will cede to the Japanese a large part of the south of northern Manchuria

If the war is to go on the fighting during the rest of this year's campaign will be around Vladivostok and in the basin of the Sungari River, with the Russian first line stretching from the desert of Gebi on the right to vostok, through Kirin, Omoso and Ninguta, from west to east. This presupposes that there is a still sufficiently strong, equipped and disciplined force left to hold the victorious Japanese in check until reenforcements can arrive from Europe. Otherwise the entire evacuation of the country south of Harbin and of the railway to Vladivostok become inevitable, with a doubtful chance left that the communication along the 451 miles of line between the two places can be maintained In the event of its being cut, Vladivostok would have to depend on the railway to Kha barovka, while it could be kept open, and the

Amus River for its supplies As regards the retreat of the Russian army, it seems to be perpetually harassed by strong bands of Japanese and Chinese guerrillas, acting from the westward from pot considered neutral, it being north of the Liao River, whose course a short distance above Tieling is from the westward; and it will hardly be in safety until it has reached the mountains about forty miles there is a pass at Kunchuling capable of serving as a rallying point.

But the events of the war during the past few weeks have lifted it so much out of the ordinary run that it is difficult to imagine a favorable turn for the Russians in the im Should the Russian fleet now in the Indian Ocean manage to elude the Japanese fleet watching for it, or succeed in inflicting on it a serious defeat, it would create powerful diversion in favor of the land forces, and perhaps save Vladivostok from investment. It is perhaps on this possibility that the Russian Government is when it asserts its intention of keeping up

If so, we shall probably soon have news of the departure of Admiral Rojestvensky and his shipe from their present rendezvous in the Indian Ocean for the Eastern seas, to be followed by a naval engagement that would exercise a decisive influence on the duration

NEW YORK, March 17.

Suppose. Suppose that Kuropatkin And all his mighty men hould be captured and transported hould be captured and To Tokio. And then,

Suppose another army quickly raised and sent To fight the Japs, and it should go The way the other went. And then suppose another

And another, and still Another should be sent to work And all in turn be taken.

And then suppose the Czar hould seek out all the soldiers in His empire near and far, And they in awful battle

Be captured to a man. How could they all be lodged and fed And cared for in Japan's The Japs are tiny eaters, Their fare would be too .ight

Not much more than a nibble for The hungry Muscovite. And should they try to feed him so he would not get thin.
'd eat 'em out of house and home --And Russia thus would win!

R'CROFT.

Washington, March 17 .- From effort which are being made to fix responsibility for the suspension of the Santo Domingo treaty, it might be supposed that a political crime had been committed and that the culprits should not be allowed to escape without rebuke. Yet a great deal depends upon the point of view.

The situation in Santo Domingo is no doubt serious. It may even be critical. But this is nothing new. The domestic situation is no whit worse than it has been for many years. If the American navy were withdrawn there would probably be a revolution within forty-eight hours. Had our ships not been there, it is probable that there would have been two or three revolutions within the last year. Since the assassingtion of Uliases Heureaux, in July, 1899 by Caceres, the present Vice-President, the fires of revolt have been persistent. There is nothing in the present domestic situation which demands any more attention than has been given to the island during the last five years. There has been no official proposal that the United States intervene for the purpose of restoring order and establishing peace. Even the Morales request did not go so far as that.

The basis of the proposed intervention appears in the treaty submitted to the Senate and in messages which the President has submitted in reference to that instrument. In those documents it appears that President Roosevelt has been seriously apprehensive that if the United States did not essay the adjustment of Santo Domingo's foreign debts, foreign warships would soon appear in Dominican waters to enforce the payment of those claims.

In this view the United States Senate has ot concurred. The members of that body have not lived in fear that the next breeze from the southward would bring the sound of British or German guns, or the rattle of French and Belgian musketry in the streets of the Dominican capital. Senators have had a quiet appreciation of the fact that England is not deeply involved in Dominican affairs, and that she is unlikely to reverse her attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine. They have considered that German financial interests in the island are small and doubtful, and that Germany is not likely to risk a war with the United States by selzing Samana Bay as security for the speculative claims of a few of her citizens. The terrors of the French and Belgian navies have not kept them awake at night On the whole, they have felt that the Monroe Doctrine would hold together a few months

As for statements that the course of the Senate has been inspired by desire to "assert its position," or to "rebuke the President, all such views may be dismissed as false and unworthy. It is in no way discreditable to the Senate for that body to insist upon adherence to the provisions of the Constitution in matters of treaty making, and failure to accept the views of the President on all estions does not in any way imply a rebuke for his attitude. The Senate is of a deliberate temper. It has seen fit to follow a new trail with a wise precaution.

The Senate can well afford to assume all responsibility for delay in the Santo Domingo affair. In its original form the treaty was an exceedingly faulty instrument. It was wisely amended, and until the "eleven words too many" are taken out of it, and perhaps a few other changes made, it requires even a further amendment. It is impossible to say where the original agreement would have landed the United States. It is doubtful if a single Senator would have given his willing consent to its ratification in the form in which it came to the Capitol.

While the treaty in amended form might have furnished a solution of the Dominican affair, the present situation offers many and manifest advantages. Public attention has been drawn to the situation in the island, and not a little valuable information bearing on the issue has been given to the American people. The case may be said to rest for the present as an unsettled act of the United States Government, and no foreign Power is going to hazard the peace of nations by rushing in to seize Dominican custom houses. A little delay will not endanger our relations with European Powers.

Nor are our relations with Santo Domingo itself in any way complicated by delay. The status quo is maintained unless there shall come a renewal of internal disorder. In such an event, the hands of the United States are free to act. We can continue the policy of non-interference, as hitherto, should we see fit to do so, or we can take a hand in their game should that seem the better course. In the former case we should only follow an established precedent of minding our own business unless that

business suffers undue injury. In the latter case we can simply refer to President McKinley's message of April, 1898, and there find a ground for action. We can go to Santo Domingo as we went to Cuba, to sput an end to the barbarities. bloodshed and horrible miseries existing there which the parties to the conflict are unable to stop or mitigate." We can go because "we owe it to our citizens to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no Government there can or will afford." Our intervention would be "justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our people and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation in the island." We can intervene, if we so elect, because the present condition of affairs is a constant menace to our peace."

All these grounds appear in the Mo-Kinley message, and they may be applied to Santo Domingo as fittingly as they were applied to Cuba seven years ago. Should such intervention be deemed desirable or necessary by Congress, the United States can take charge of the island, as it took charge of Cuba, and administer its affairs until such time as the Dominicans are able to carry on a "stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity and the security of its citizens

as well as our own: There is ample time for the collection of Santo Domingo's debts. The island will not run away this summer, and no European Power is at all likely to run away with it before Congress meets again.

### I eprosy Carried by In ects.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It may in-terest Prof. Addison E. Verrill of Yale University, who suggests that fleas are the carriers of cor tagion of cerebro-spinal meningitis, to know that the bacilius of Hansen has been found in the intes-tinal contepts of fleas in leprosy scourged Co-lombia. I have reported the matter to Dr. Wester Wyman, the Supervising Surgeon General of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital

This may explain the spread of leprosy in al Letin America, "the home of the walling donkey and the all-abounding fica." It may also be the explanation of its epidemic nature in Lo Insect life, according to some of the world's most eminent leprologists, is cause for the spread of teprosy in many countries, notably Norway and

Prof. L. O. Howard writes to me: I quite agree with you that the biting insects of a community where lepers dwell must become contaminated and must transmit the bacilli. I should think that not only mosquitees but fleas and other instets would be active agents. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D. NEW YORK, March 17.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Bills to Take Away Their Power to Hold Up Franchises.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The bills introduced at Albany by Senator Elsberg to deprive the local Board of Aldermen of all control over the streets, bridges, parks, tunnels and docks remind us that the probl how best to govern this city was not solved by the passage of either the first or second charter for the Greater New York. The predominating idea in both was to allow the precion in the conduct of the affairs of the municipality. Previous to 1898 the Board of Aldermen had been stripped of practically all its power. wing mainly to the soundal which followed the granting of a franchise for the Broadway railroad, and the business of the municipality railroad, and the business of the municipality was almost entirely intrusted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a compact body which was centrolled not by elective officers, but by the Mayer and his appointees. Although the scheme of government by a board elected by popular vote had been found

to be a failure, and although experts agreed that never had the business of the city been carried on so intelligently, so expeditiously and with so little soundal, nevertheless the commission which framed the first charter for the greater city thought it wise to return to the old form of popular government. Thus was born the cumbersome, double chambered Municipal Assembly, with its Board of Aldermen of sixty members and its Council of in breaking away from the twenty-nine. highly centralized government under the old consolidation sot the charter makers wen to the other extreme. The result was what might have been exp cted. The experiment proved to be a disastrous failure. The busiess of the city was at all times elogged and often at a standstill. The courts had to be resorted to to compel the Councilmen to do Some of them were even heir sworn duty. fined for contempt. There was just as much talk of "hold-ups" and "graft" then as there is now At the end of four years the Council was

abolished by the Legislature and the Board of Aldermen was increased to seventy-eight nembers, including the Borough Presidents The framers of the new Charter still clung to the superstition that "popular" government was the only form of gow roment consonant with home rule, for which New York had fought se long at Albany. Instead of providing the remedy sought, matters have simply gone from had to worse under the omination of the enlarged Board of Aldermen. Bond leaves which they must approve are used for log rolling purposes or to extort political favors from the heads of departnents affected. Votes are traded for advantages in the way of getting jobs for contituents. Franchises for the extension of public utilities are held up for months at will or allowed to languish and die in committee even when the granting of them would add to the comfort and convenience of the people

The cold truth of the matter is that the government of a great city like New York cannot be safely intrusted to a body made up as the Board of Aldermen is. Repeated experiment has demonstrated this to the satisfaction of all right thinking oftisens without regard to party politics or partisan advantage. The powers that were rightfully taken away from the Aldermen before onsolidation was effected should never have een restored. The administration of affairs of a municipality of the size and importance of New York should be considered in the light of a business proposition pure NEW YORK, March 17.

# PROHIBITION'S NEEDS.

Breader Views and New Blood Essential

to the Party's Growth. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: The Prohibition party needs new blood, and the way to get it is for the party to make itself heard on local questions of interest to the people. Let the taxpayers - and that incluses about every one in a city, directly or indirectly -see that a party takes a sensible interest in the varied affairs of its respective. locality, and they will in turn take an interest locality, and they will in turn take an interest in that party. A party that refuses to do this not only should expect, but deserves to be a negligible quantity in any community. The trouble with the average Prohibitionist is that his vision does not seem to go beyond the suppression of the sale of liquors. He neglects to concern himself with other equally pressing problems affecting his immediate city or town. The people then come to believe that Prohibitionists are not capable of dealing intelligently with questions other than the liquor problem, and in many cases refuse to support the candidates of the party.

party.

I write as a friend of the Prohibition movement. It is good to have a party of national scope standing for a great moral and economic principle. Those who sincerely wish it well would like to see the party broaden out, and thus attract to its standard men who while thus attract to its standard men who, whithey recognize the frightful evil of the liquitaring and would like to see it curbed, a take a lively and sincere interest in eviquestion that concerns the welfare of the respective communities.

Enguine I. Pendleton

MOUNT VERNON, March 17. PENDLETON.

A Woman's Criticism of Mr. Roosevelt's Matrimonial Theories.

THE MOTHER.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I wonder what Mr. Roosevelt means by a woman's having "ample education." I cannot see why, if the training of future generations is be left to the woman, she should have what Mr. Roosevelt calls "ample education" and not the best education the times afford.

not the best education the times afford. She gives to her children what she is physically, intellectually and morally. She can learn the simple arts of housekeeping and sewing when she needs them. Her general education should be the same as man's. It should develop her mind and character to the utmost. After that they can both specialize in their respective kinds of work.

Until a woman has the same general education as a man, and until men live as pure lives as the women they marry, there is not enough fundamental equality to make a really enlightened, happy home.

Mr. Rooseveit evidently cares little for the personal relation between the man and woman provided they do their duty to each other and struggle incessantly, the man working all day and the woman all day and all night. He reduces matrimony to the level of a partnership for breeding as many offspring as possible. It seems to tend to nothing but a struggling mass of mediocre human animals. Where are our ideals?

Doctor's Wiffe and College Graduats.

DOCTOR'S WIPE AND COLLEGE GRADUATE. BALTIMORE, March 15.

#### Queer Bequest to Maine Town. From the Kennebec Journal

There was a unique article in the Palermo town warrant. It was this: "To see if the town will accept of Thomas Dinamore the sum of \$100 as a trust fund. the interest of same to be applied as follows, to wit: to celebrate the memory of the signers of the Dec-laration of Independence of the United States of America, also the lives of the pioneers of the towns of China and Palermo, once in every ten years at Branch Mills. China. The first celebration to occur on the fourth day of July, 1915, and each succeeding ten years thereafter."

#### Women Suffragists of South Africa. From South Africa.

Natal women who are members of the local branch of the Women's Suffrage League have circulated a petition which they propose to present to the Natal Parliament. The fair petitioners claim that on the grounds of justice, equity and expediency the par-liamentary franchise should be extended to them. and they contend that as women own property, pay taxes, directly and indirectly, and are subject to all the laws, it is unjust that they should have no voice in the making of the laws.

Exchange of Courtesles in Missouri

From the Joplia Globe.

For a couple of days the editor of a Webb City paper has failed to locall any resident of Webb City or Joplin. Now, that won't do at all. The rident expanent of profane journalism must not permit the suspicion of respectability to fasten itself upon him.

Complaint of a Brooklynite To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Str: Please note my protest against the infernal screeching of the whistles on peanut vendors' pushcarts and stands Manhattan and Brooklyn. Can't this nulsance MONTIMER J. O'KANE. BROOKLYN, March 17.

The Merry Mr. Leisure. From the La Cyone Journal. Ett Leisure came to town Tuesday as merry as WOMAN'S ACTIVITIES.

Mr. James Classey on the Proper Field

for the C. F. W. C. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ther only one thing sharper than a woman's tongue-and that is a woman's pen. In THE Sun of March 12 a letter appears from a lady who intimates that my logic is faulty and insinuates that my facts are illusions. Mrs. Cornella S. Robinson advances no arguwhy women should be appointed to the Board of Education and the local school boards, but, womanlike, meets the man's arguments

by putting a question. Mrs. Robinson is a clever woman, who has written a clever book on finance, which the Republicans and the Gold Democrats used n their campaigns against William J. Bryan. There are many men who could write as good a book, and very many more men who could write nearly se good a book, but with one exception I do not know of any woman who could successfully follow Mrs. Robinson this field. Therefore women are not fitted to be financiers, Mrs. Cassie Chadwick to the contrary notwithstanding. Mrs. Robinson requested me to point out where woman's activities could be employed.

Outside of the school room and the home, I do not know of any sphere in which woman's activities could be utilized with advantage to society and the world at large. In this merely scho the opinions of great writers and men of observation and experience - yes, and of women of experience. A striking instance of the latter kind is Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell

men of observation and experience—yes, and of women of experience. A striking instance of the latter kind is Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell of Geneva, N. Y. On March 6 she appeared before the Assembly Judiciary Committee at Albany and completely demolished the arguments of the Woman's Suffrage Association, and showed that her sex at large did not want the frauchise and was not able to exercise it effectively.

The City Federation of Women's Clubs told Mayor Moclelian that they numbered is their federation \$.000 women. Probably they do, on Daper. No doubt they are numerous. How many of these ladies know how to sew, cook and make beds?—things which the public school curriculum now makes as important as the teaching of the "three R's."

If 25 per cent. of these qlubwomen are proficient in these arts, let them teach the remaining 75 per dent., and then let all the members of the federation in turn become teachers of these subjects and instruct the sohool children and adults who care to learn. In this way breasure on the school curriculum would be relieved.

Are Mrs. Robinson's fellow clubwomen willing to do that much for their fellew girls and fellow women? Would it not be better than delivering to each other essays on Browning, diesections of Shakespeare. learned treatises on government, sociology and politics, and denouncing periodically in forcible and not slways too conservative language the policies and leaders of one particular party of New York city—something the Educational Alliance is noted for doing?

The Borough Presidents of Mayor Low's time made about one-third of the local school boards feminine. And yet not a single woman inspector has protested against a crying outrage perpetrated by the Board of Associate Superintendents—putting men in charge of girls' departments. This was done to save a few dollars—the salaries of women principals. The male principals in charge demand an immediate reform.

Is not this a proper field for woman's activities? Let the 8,000 clubwomen (il hone they will not turn out to be l

Why Women Seek Political Power. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Of all the departments of human affairs none calls more loudly for the work of women than does the school, and women should be found in every department thereof. The young of every creature is always the peculiar care of the female. It is precisely because women understand at last that they cannot care for the child in the home only, but must follow him everywhere, through his play, his work, his temptations, his business, his politics, his life, his death, that at last they are cismoring for a voice in world affairs; the slow but sure fustice of men will pres-

ently give it to them.

Meanwhile, all himor to Mayor McClellan, in that he refuses to allow position to thirude upon th schools and that he listens to the voice of publi opinion (or "social influence"), which is always the surest test of civilization.

James Clancy's letter on the infirmities of women filled me with interest, mingled with a curious ingling sensation in the toe of my right boot. Notes on Cider, Soft and Hard.

The United States produces in a year more cider than any other country in the world.
"Hard cider" is a popular drink in many of the rural counties of the Eastern States, particularly

in New England.
There has been little local demand for cider this elty except in spring, and a majority of the New York city saloons do not have it on sale.

Among "country people," as they are sometimes called, coming to New York or living here there is demand for elder, but it is limited. Some years ago an effort was made to make German elder popu lar here. It was imported in hampers and strongly recommended as possessing great curative qualities.

But the importations soon fell off, and there is no general demand for it. From France comes the authentic report that From France comes the authority report that the yield of cider in Normandy and neighboring districts last year amounted to 025,000,000 gañons, or double the average of the past ten years and by far the largest on record. The excellence of Normandy cider, as of Normandy cheese and butter is undoubted; but heretofore there has been no par ticular demand for elder made in France, and there

is a tariff of five cents per gallon (section 243 of the Tariff act) upon imported cider. Some American cider, the product chiefly of the western counties of New York State, where apples are abundant, is exported.

The perils and pitfalls of "hard cider" are better recognized in New England than in other parts of

country, and rural New England tourists visit ing New York city are among the best patrons of the soft cider sold here in March. Negroes Can Remain Over Night.

Muskogee correspondence Kansas City Journal Durant, which never allows the sun to set on a negro in the town, has decided, under pressure to convert the old fire station into a host negro attendants at the sessions of the United States Court. Judge Humphrey notified the citi zens that they must provide a place for the negroes to stay who were witnesses in the court, or he would move the court to some other town. The Durant News, in summing up the situation, says: no beating around the bush about it-the facts are pefore us, and it is either care for the negroes or kiss the court goodby. It was determined at a recent meeting of the

It was determined at a recent meeting of the Democrats of the town to care for the negroes during court terms, and the old fire station, which will be set aside for that purpose, will be known as the "Booker T. Washington Hotel." As a speaker at the meeting expressed it. the negroes will "be just as safe on the streets of Durant as they would be walking through the pearly gates of Heaven." It was in Durant that a juror recently went to all rather than sit on a jury with a negro. The people of the town made a hero of the white jury man, loading him with flowers and good things to

Teething Twins Kept Rough Rider at Home Vallejo correspondence Sacramento Bee.

J. H. Minner, who resides here, was one of President Roosevelt's famous Rough Riders. Two years ago, when the President visited Vallejo-and Mare Island. Minner was one of the four Rough Rider aides to the President. He sent the following telegram to the President on inauguration day: "Sorry cannot be with your children."

"Sorry cannot be with you: children teething. Congratulations."
Since the President was here Migner became the happy father of twin boys, and the President is aware of this fact, which gave him much pleasure. The President wired his thanks for the kind congratulations of his former Rough Rider, and said that the excuse for non-attendance was good.

A Teacher for Seventy Years.

Great Barrington correspondence Springfield Union.
John M. Roys of Clayton beam the proud distinction of being the oldest teacher both in point of years and service of any man in western Massa-chusetts or Connecticut. Mr. Roys is now acting as tutor in the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Car field, just over the line in Canasa Valley, Conn.
Mr. Roys was born March 4, 1834, and began seaching at the age of 22, and with the excepof two years it has been his life's work. He has tutored in many of the prominent families in the vicinity of his home and two generations of the Canfield family owe their education to him.

A Grandmother to President Roosevelt "Teach not thy parents' mother to extract The embryo pieces of an egg by suction; The good old lady can the feat caset Quite irrespective of your kind instruction. LOW AGAINST AUTONOMY BILL With Him Are the Members of the City

Charter Commissions. Ex-Mayor Seth Low has addressed to Senator Horace White chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, this letter, dated March 16, which explains itself:

"In view of the radical change proposed to be made in the Greater New York Charter by Senate bill No. 406, introduced by Senator Gardner, it seemed wise for a conference to be held to discuss this measure of members of the commission that framed the Greater New York Char ter and of the commission that revised

\*At the suggestion of several who had served upon either one commission or the other, such a conference was held yesterday at the office of Gen. Tracy, by his intwo commissions were invited, except those who had been ex officio members. \*Those who attended the conference

were: Gen. Tracy, William C. D. Witt.

Silas B. Dutcher, James L. Wells, James McKeen, Isaac M. Kapper, Frank J. Good-George Cromwell and myself by the request of all present, I was asked to write to you to say that, in th judgment of every one of us, the proposa to give to the Borough President the appointment of all the deputies in the various departments would go far to disintegrate the consolidated city, were it to be carried

"As we were together we discussed two other measures that are now pending before the Legislature. The first is the measure proposing to make the Borough of The Brong a new county. In both of the commissions it was the aim to concentrate into the city government all the functions of each county that could be constitutionally lodged in officials of the city. We all feel that to increase the number of counties in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be a distinct step in the city of New York would be constitutionally in the city of New York would be a distinct to the city of New York would be constitutionally in the city of New York wo of New York would be a distinct step in the wrong direction. The third bill dis-cussed was that proposing to extend the term of the Mayor from two years to four. Every one taking part in the conference on this subject was strongly of the opinion

that this should be done."

Mr. Low adds that Mr. De Witt was not when the last two bills were dis SUITOR WANTS TO JAIL DEPEN

Senator Didn't Appear for Examination in a N. Y. Central Damage Suit.

A motion to punish Senator Chauncey M. Depew for contempt of court in failing to appear for examination in connection with an accident suit brought by James F. Muldoon, Jr., against the New York Central Railroad was made vesterday before Supreme Court Justice Dowling, who denied it, with leave to renew, because the Senator had not been personally served with the order to appear.

Counsel for Muldoon, who wants \$50,000 damages for the death of Arthur Muldoon. seeks to elicit from the Senator what he knows, as chairman of the directors, about the train schedule on the day that Muldoon was killed. However little Mr. Depew can tell, he will have to appear for examination, as the Appellate Division sustained some time ago the order granted for his examination, after striking out the permes of other nation, after striking out the names of other directors whom the plaintiff also wanted to examine.

to examine.

It came out in court that though the order was for personal service it was only served on C. C. Paulding, Mr. Depew's counsel. When Justice Dowling learned this he directed that Mr. Depew's name be called in court and his default noted. The order will now be served on Mr. Depew in person, bidding him to appear for examination next Friday. If he fails to do so the Court will then consider a motion to punish him.

will then consider a motion to punish him.

Sheriff Erlanger said yesterday that he would be glad to have the genial Senatog as a guest in his Ludlow street hostelry, but Mr. Depew must not expect any different treatment from that accorded to other

WINE FALSELY LABELLED Four Bottles Drawn From the Same Cask Shipped as Four Different Qualities.

WASHINGTON, March 17.-Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture, sometimes affectionately termed "Old Borax," has on his desk four bottles of wine which he is exhibiting to visitors as an illustration of his theory that the imported juice of the grape is not always

"This is the first case of its kind that ever came to my attention, and it is really remarkable," said Dr. Wiley. "Here we have four bottles of French light wine of the Sauterne type. The labels on the the Sauterne type. The labels on the bottles would seem to indicate that the wine grades from ordinary to the best Sauterne. As a matter of fact, though shipped as four different qualities, the wine is exactly alike in color and taste and absolutely identical in chemical analysis. We have proof that the contents of the four ottles came from the same vineyard and that the wine was actually drawn from

that the water the same cask.

"Oh, no, the same price is not asked for "Oh, no, the same price is not asked for ask of the bottles. That's where the rub each of the bottles. That's where the rub comes. The invoice price ranges from 19 francs per case for the ordinary to 25 francs for the best. Had this consignment of wine been directed to our attention before released by the customs officials at New York it would have been either returned to the hippers or destroyed, on the ground that t was falsely labelled."

MENINGITIS INVESTIGATORS. Dr. Darlington Selects Eminent Specialists

to Study the Plague. Commissioner Darlington of the Health Department announced yesterday the names of the physicians who will be asked to constitute the commission to investigate cerebrospinal meningitis, for which the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated Estimate and Apportionment appropriated
\$5,000 on Thursday. They are William M.
Poik, dean of the Cornell Medical College;
Walter B. James, professor of medicine.
College of Physicians and Surgeons; William
P. Northrup, professor of children's diseases
at New York University and Bellevue Hospital; Simon Flexner, head of the Rockefeller Institute; Joshua M. Van Cott, pathologist, Long Island College; E. K. Dunham. gist, Long Island College; E. K. Dunham, becteriologist of the Carnegle Laboratory; William K. Draper, visiting physician and spinal meningitis expert at Bellevue and Minturn hospitals.

As soon as all the members of the com mission have been heard from, experiments will be conducted at different places as the commission may decide, and the commission will pass upon the data collected.

BOOTH'S PISTOL SOLD AGAIN. The Purchaser Alsa Sold, for the Genuine Pistel Is Locked Up in Washington.

WASRINGTON, March 17 .- Another "genu ine" pistol used by John Wilkes Booth in assassinating President Lincoln has again been sold, this time in Philadelphia. As a matter of fact, Booth's derringer is securely locked up in a big safe in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. A letter informing the Secretary of War of letter informing the Secretary of W the sale of the alleged "genuine" a has been received at the War Depart Capt. William Kendree Heath of 1 delphia said that the weapon had been sold in that city on March 10. He inquired if the pistol actually used by Booth was not in the possession of the War Department. Capt. Heath has been informed that it has been in the custody of the Judge Advocate General since the trial of the conspirators.

Evening School Pupils' Art Exhibit The class in illustrating and designing which has been in existence for the past five months at Evening School 77, Eighty sixth street and First avenue, will display its work at the school next Wednesday and Thursday evenings. Everybody is invited to inspect the results of the first experiment of the Board of Education in making artists for commercial purposes out of night echool pupils.